

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

NOW READY
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1909.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
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to the Local Bookellers.

No. 15,909. 號九零百九千五萬一第 日九念月二閏年元統宣 HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1909. 一拜禮 號九十月四年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SUN GLASSES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
[a30]

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LIMITED.

THE HOME OF THE VICTOR

NEW RECORDS
BY
EVERY MAIL
OVER 200 MACHINES
AND
10,000 RECORDS.

TO SELECT FROM
THE LARGEST AND MOST
UP-TO-DATE STOCK
IN THE FAR EAST.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

THE GRAND HOTEL.
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.
Best Wines and Liquors Supplied.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBALLET, Proprietor.
M. MAILLE, [a46]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. ... 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1/2 hour.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to
11.15 p.m., every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

THE LEADING BEER IN THE
FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, Queen's Road Central.
[a35]
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909.

AN "ALL NIGHT" DRUG STORE

You can get what you need at WATKINS DISPENSARY any hour of the night.
All that you need do to get prompt, cheerful attention is to press the night bell.
This night service is intended entirely as an accommodation to our customers. It is
given willingly—cheerfully.

QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS

WILL ALWAYS BE ON DUTY TO
DISPENSE PRESCRIPTIONS.
WATKINS, LIMITED,
The charges during the night hours are the same as by day.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
31, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.
NIGHT AND DAY TELEPHONE: 492. [a39]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY	★★★★	-	-	Per Case	\$22.50
"	★★★	-	-		20.00
"	★★	-	-		17.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL		-	-		20.00
"	JOHN WALKER & SONS'				
"	OLD HIGHLAND	-	-		12.50
"	C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL				
"	BLEND	-	-		10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	-	-	-		20.00
"	DOURO	-	-		13.50
SHERRY, FINO SUPERIOR	-	-	-		14.75
"	LA TORRE	-	-		16.00
"	OLD EAST INDIA	-	-		18.50
"	AMOROSO	-	-		20.00
"	ROYAL AMONTILLADO	-	-		23.00
"	CURIO SOLERA	-	-		26.50
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	-	-	-	Qts. 40.00	Pts. 42.00

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.
[a51]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING NEW DESIGNS IN
SELECTED TEAK FURNITURE.
SIDEBOARDS AND DINNER WAGGONS.
DINING TABLES. CHAIRS. DESKS.
BOOKCASES. FOLDING CARD TABLES.
HALLSTANDS. HALL CHAIRS.
BEDROOM SUITES. WARDROBES.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
INSPECTION INVITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1909. [a55]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The Show Girl, by Max Pemberton	\$1.75	Every day Japan, by A. Lloyd, illus.	\$10.00
Lil of the Slams, by Dick Donovan	1.75	Drugging a Nation. Story of China	3.10
The Gifted Family, by Barry Pain	1.75	and the Opium Curse, by S. Merwin	
Green Ginger, by A. Morrison	1.75	Beside the Red Mountain. Tolls and	
Folk Stone, by A. & C. Askew	1.75	Triumphs in a Chinese City, by	1.30
The June Princess, by Constance		K. de Gruiche	
Smalley	1.75	Tales Within Tales. From the Fables	2.25
The Heart of a Gypsy, by R. Napier	1.75	of Pilpai, by Sir A. N. Wollaston	
Jimbo, by A. Blackwood	1.75	Foster on Five Hundred. With Laws	1.75
The Swoop of the Vulture, by James		of the Game	
Blyth	1.75	German Education Past and Present,	4.50
The Compact, by Ridgwell Cullum	1.75	by F. Paulsen	
Money, by M. C. Leighton	1.75	The Early Education of Children, by	4.00
The Dukedom of Portsea, by A. M.		L. L. Eliaist	
Meadows	1.75	Electricity in Factories and Workshops,	6.50
The Secret River, by B. Macaulay	1.75	by A. P. Haslam	
The Elusive Pimpernel, by Barnes		Infant Feeding, by J. S. Fowler	4.00
Orczy	1.75	The "How Does It Work" of Electricity	
		by T. W. Corbin	80
Life of Lord Russell of Killowen, by		How Telegraphs and Telephones Work,	1.30
E. B. O'Brien	\$0.80	by C. E. Gibson	
Miriam Rozella, by B. L. Farjeon	80	War Office Map of Fu Chien with	1.75
The Message, by A. J. Dawson	80	Handbook	
The Wife, by H. W. Newie	80	Carburetors and Carburation, by D.	1.60
Cynthia in the Wilderness, by Hubert		Loeschmann	
Wales	80	Morals and England, by F. Fletcher	80
Snow Bound, by Bram Stoker	80	Mrs. Minnie Dowie's Cookery Book and	80
The Scribbles Club, by C. Garvie	80	Household Management	
Dear Fatherland, by E. Lieut. Bilse	80	Chisholm's Handbook of Commercial	13.00
Cricketer Who's Who, 1909	40	George 7th Edition	
	[a31]		

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

\$15.50 PER DOZ.
AN OLD MATURED WHISKY OF FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS: [a34]

INSURANCES

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co. [23]
Hongkong, 13th August 1906.

THE SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co. [588]
Hongkong, 7th April, 1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907
£18,114,624.
Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital ... 687,600
II. Fire Funds ... 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSSEN & Co. [47]
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS. From No. 10 to .55SG. at 36. 37 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [623]
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shiphandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING
LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central
Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

ATTENTION!

JUST UNPACKED FOR VOLUNTEERS,
LEATHER BOOT LACES
OF BEST QUALITY, FLAT AND ROUND.
Call at—
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
Corner ZETLAND STREET.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [41]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FRESH BUTTER

40 cts. 60 cts. 75 cts. and 80 cts. lb.
CREAM CHEESE MILK CHEESE

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong and Kowloon.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [563]

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE

"PHOTO GOODS"

JUST ARRIVED.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

A TACK & CO.
26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.
CHINA EXPRESS CO.
3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.
Shipping and Insurance Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1909. [48]

GRAU & CO.

(Established 1896).
No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS
AND
VIEW POST CARDS.
Just Received a Selection of
SUN'S ILLUSTRATED
POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS
of Latest Edition, from \$1.75 to \$16 Each.
Inspection Invited. [548]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.
[a42]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER. [a233]
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

"KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.
[a45]

"BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 690.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel
Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort
to Residents and Tourists.
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.
MODERATE RATES.
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.
For Particulars, apply to
M. MATTHAEY,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

"BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA), MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (as Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[a196]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO.
MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.
Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAISE PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a1625]

KIALAT HOTEL, SWATOW.

If you go to Swatow don't forget to stay
at the KIALAT HOTEL. Nice
Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine.
Situated five minutes run by rickshaw from
German Consulate.
Miss E. WILL,
Proprietress.
Swatow, 1st April, 1909. [552]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

If a merry heart doth good like a medicine Hongkongites ought to feel particularly well these days. They have laughed as they never laughed before at the comedy provided by the Ward Comedy Company, and nobody can leave the theatre at present feeling gloomy or unhappy. Mr. Ward deserves well of us, and so does the charming Miss Palotta.

Coupled with the boom of merriment which is now with us, we are enjoying beautiful weather, which ought to make us feel glad to be alive. April has not shown its terrors in muggy days and clammy nights, and for this we are thankful.

Still we are conscious that summer is not far off. Already some folks are talking of bathing parties and with the lighter clothing being donned we may paraphrase the well-known lines: Summer suits are showing On the land and sea.

And so Dr. Wilder, the genial, the humorous, has taken his departure from our shores on a holiday from which he may not return. America never had her interests in better hands here than in the person of the worthy doctor who added to the virtues of his countrymen that of modesty. He left the colony very quietly but before he went he was entertained by the Chinese community and also received the good wishes of the American community who showed their appreciation by presenting him with a massive tea and coffee service, standing on a silver tray. The words of the Jacobite song express our feelings: Better lo'd ye canna be Will ye no' come back again?

What did Mr. Hooper mean when he said at the Sanitary Board that the Colony would be pleased to provide cemeteries for all denominations? Did he mean that the colony would be pleased to offer facilities for dying, or did he mean that we would be pleased to bury certain folks? Cemeteries and pleasure are not always associated, and I must confess that I prefer to keep as far away from burying places as I possibly can, even though they may look beautiful. Perhaps he was joking, but I hardly suspect him of treating such a grave subject lightly.

The Chinese members of the Sanitary Board are not without a sense of humour. Mr. Lau Chu Pak doubtless evoked a smile when he referred to the British-born Chinese, the British naturalised, the Christian converted, and the Eurasian Chinese as having been admitted to the European paradise on earth, and he thought it scarcely fair to defer them from using the passage to the European paradise in heaven. The "passage" was burial in the Colonial Cemetery. Sounds sarcastic, doesn't it?

No wonder Mark Twain said the English were mentioned in the Bible. The particular text, we all know, reads: "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." Perhaps the latest instance of this meekness is to be found in a recent editorial in the *Penang Gazette*. Writing on the subject of the railway being extended to Penang Hill the writer says: "Doubtless they (the Singapore contemporaries) will lend the weight of their influence to a scheme which would make the Hill more accessible and enable it to become what nature intended it to be: a sanatorium for the European inhabitants not only of this settlement but of the whole Peninsula." It might be considered futile to question a statement made by a gentleman who has such close acquaintance with nature that he acts as her spokesman, but if I were inclined to be critical I should express the belief that nature might possibly have thought more of the original inhabitants than the European settler. Still, one never knows.

I quite understand the writer's point of view. It is similar to that held by people here who believe that the Peak was intended by nature as a reservation for Europeans, mostly English.

I am not quite sure where the Bluff is, or whether it is a bluff, but I like the argument. It couldn't of course be applied to Hongkong, for no one would dream of walking up the Peak.

Which reminds me, of a remark made to me that the Rev. C. H. Hickling had a word to say yesterday, "regarding the doings of the young men who come to the East." "They are ashamed," he said, "to take soft drinks, and must saturate themselves with champagne." I am afraid the reverend gentlemen don't know the cost of champagne.

If I don't say anything nice myself about the Scot, I am glad to pass on the compliments paid him by others, and so I take the following from the *Singapore Press Free*. (It will please the Caledonian better than anything I could write): "The tendency of the Scot to rise to high office at home and abroad has received yet one more illustration in this Colony. Not only have we a Scottish Governor and a Scottish Acting-Governor and Colonial Secretary, but we are to have amongst us presently a new Scottish Bishop of Singapore. This big ecclesiastical gun is a skilled rifle shot, although he has never been a Canon. He will be welcomed here by the members of the Singapore Volunteer Rifle Association and it will be a new stimulus to the annual Interport match if we can present as our top scorer, the Bishop of Singapore, 34, 35, 34, 103. No more congenial sphere could be found for the Right Reverend gentlemen's social activities than in acting as Honorary Secretary to the Ladies' Rifle Club. Let us express our conviction that Bishop Ferguson Davis, with that fine manly training he has had on the rifle range amongst the good fellows of the Punjab, will, in and out of his sacred office, score a bull every time."

Foreign firms in Yokohama are exercised over a proposed curtailment of the tariff interval. It appears the employees enjoy two hours for their midday meal, and now somebody comes along with the suggestion that one hour is sufficient. It looks on the face of it absurd to allow two hours for tiffin, but a writer in a Yokohama paper, disapproves of the proposal because it is doubtful if the employees would be allowed to leave business one hour earlier, and because "a one hour interval strictly enforced is not sufficient for those who have to journey to and from the Bluff. It is a distinct aid to health to walk up and down the hill and take one's nourishment in comfortable time. To rush the journey and swallow one's food in a hurry has just the contrary effect."

RODERICK RANDOM.

WARD COMEDY COMPANY.

On Saturday afternoon the Company gave a matinee performance of the "The New Clown." There was a large proportion of juveniles in the audience who evidently enjoyed the afternoon immensely.

Another success must be added to the list of this popular Company's productions for the performance on Saturday night of "The Talk of the Town" which besides reviving the wave of merriment which had been subdued on Friday night, set the ball rolling at a more rollicking rate. The piece is a comedy of three acts simmering with ludicrous situations and is named after the "great boxing clumpiness" in the last act, which Winnie Tiverton, (Miss Grace Palotta), girl with propensities for masculine sports, prophesies will become "The Talk of the Town." Practically all the humour of the many amusing incidents goes to the credit of the wonderful power of hypnotism for making people do what they do not want to do, and as in this particular case, it was the biter who was bit, the situations were all the more ridiculous. Old Andrew Fullerton J. P. (Mr. Ward) was particularly anxious to cure his nephew Charles Fullerton (Mr. W. S. Ryott) of staying out at night while Charles, somewhat involved in financial difficulties through running the Apollo Hall is greatly in need of a letter from his uncle authorizing his solicitor to hand over the balance of money held on trust, but the only way it can be done is to put the old man under the hypnotic influence and thus gain complete control. Old Andrew is suffering from toothache and after seeing Sledge, of whom he has such painful recollections, reduced to docility—consents to try the power of the hypnotist for curing his complaint. While under the influence he believes himself again "Jack-the-Flyer" and vastly amuses the audience with his antics as a man-about-town, while his baby bathing episode completely "brought down the house." He signs the letter eventually, but as "Jack the Flyer" which is not noticed at the time so that Charles is no better off. The last scene is at the Apollo on the night of the great fight and there is intense consternation because Sledge's opponent has broken his arm, but the situation is saved by willing old Andrew, who had surreptitiously followed his nephew, to become the combatant. The preliminary spar caused hilarious laughter and when the conqueror and conquered returned, another loud outburst greeted them. Professor Trane (Mr. Reginald Wykeham) with a few magic passes brings the poor old J.P. back to his normal state and demands a bribe for keeping the matter quiet, the much required letter of authority, which is readily granted.

Mr. Arthur Eldred as Bulwer Brady, Charles friend and partner proved an excellent accomplice of the ingenious machinations invented by the fertile brain of the dashing Winnie Tiverton. The songs by Miss Grace Palotta, Miss Celia Ghiloni and Miss Rose Musgrave were much appreciated, and the Call Boy's song by Mr. H. Wallace was also applauded and encored. A novel feature of Miss Palotta's song was the deft manipulation of a small hand mirror which reflected the rays from the orchestra lights and when centred on one of the members of the audience caused great laughter at the "victim's" discomfiture. Others however clamoured for the honour of being heliographed.

SUFFRAGETTES IN CHICAGO.

A special despatch to the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:—The women of Chicago, who have been clamoring for municipal suffrage, won their first battle in getting the endorsement of their bill by the Charter Convention and are now planning to wage a strenuous campaign for their support by the Illinois Legislature. Sixty-six organizations, of which twenty-three are composed exclusively of men, have been enlisted under the equal suffrage banner and are expected to lend their aid and influence with the members of the General Assembly.

While the campaign of the women for the right of franchise is not considered by many as the most important measure, it probably will supply the most spectacular feature at the State Capital, and it is said by politicians to have a chance for success. The resolutions adopted by the organizations favoring the movement have been sent to the Charter Convention, and if it can be prevailed upon to print and distribute these endorsements, as they probably will with data referring to other bills, the women believe they will be greatly aided in their campaign by the men's organizations, including five ministerial associations, fifteen labour unions and several men's clubs. The suffrage committee is headed by Miss Jane Adams, with Mrs. Ellen M. Haroutin as honorary chairman. That the women are much in earnest was indicated by the demonstration at the convention on Saturday. Notices had been sent out to all the prominent women interested to put aside all else and go to the convention.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

THE MURDER OF MR. BROOKS.

THE FULL STORY.

The Kintung (Szechuan) Correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, writing on the 17th ult. says:—Ferguson of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Chongch, passed through this city a few days ago. He was returning from a trip to the Lolo country where he had successfully negotiated for the recovery of the body of the late Mr. Brooks, who was murdered there about three months ago. It will be remembered that Mr. Brooks, who, with a friend, Mr. Myers had been travelling through the province for some time making a specialty of exploring the old caves which about here, left Ningwang unaccompanied by any foreigner, leaving word that he would probably return in a few days. The Lolo country is not far from this city and Mr. Brooks first visited some of the border tribes. Finding them friendly he was induced to try to make his way across the country, a feat which it is doubtful if any foreigner has yet accomplished. By gifts of money he secured guarantee of safe passage and was handed on from tribe to tribe. He succeeded in making his way almost across the country having passed through some ten or twelve tribes when he suddenly deserted the last tribe he had visited and fled into the hills. Mr. Brooks had no official escort with him for he had gone without the knowledge of the Chinese officials, but had in his employ some seven Chinese, one of whom acted as interpreter. Thus deserted, they travelled on as best they could until they fell in with some tribespeople who finding strangers in the heart of their country were naturally somewhat suspicious and hostile. Explanations were given and money offered for a safe escort to the next tribe. Mr. Brooks, perhaps not satisfied with his interpreter's tale, took the Lolo leader by the arm and tried his gestulations to make plain his meaning. The Lolo, however, suddenly drew his sword and aimed a blow at Mr. Brooks' head as would have proved fatal had it hit him as intended. By a quick movement Mr. Brooks escaped the force of the blow, receiving it on the arm instead of the head. Thinking, as was in all probability the case, that his life was in immediate danger he drew his revolver and shot the man. Then firing several shots into the air he called upon his men to run and they escaped across a river to another tribe. Here they explained their position and Mr. Brooks promised a large reward for safe escort out of the country. They were assured that the tribe they had just left were bitter enemies and would not dare to cross the river. However, before the Lolos would consent to escort them out of the country they demanded that Mr. Brooks give up his rifle. This he at last consented to do. No sooner had they received the rifle than they raised their war cry. The other tribe rushed across the river and the two tribes were friends no longer. Surrounded by about two hundred enraged tribesmen there was no hope for the little company. In a few moments all was over. Marvellous to say, from under the pile of stones that was heaped upon them there crawled, some hours later, two of the Chinese. These, though terribly beaten and wounded, had not been actually killed. They were captured and made slaves. It was from these who have since been redeemed that the above probably true account of the matter was obtained. Much credit is due Mr. Ferguson for the able way in which he has sifted the affair and secured the remains of Mr. Brooks.

This incident is indeed a sad and regrettable one and yet, to those knowing the character of the Lolo, not one to be wondered at. The Chinese officials are much opposed to foreigners entering the Lolo country, in fact practically forbid it. It is only by avoiding them that one can enter. He who enters, however worthy his motive, should first count the cost.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

CHINESE PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION.

The Times correspondent at Peking, on March 23rd cable:—The Wai-wu-yu has addressed a formal despatch to the Japanese Minister recapitulating China's case in the Manchurian question, and in view of the impossibility of a settlement by negotiation, asking that the whole case may be submitted to The Hague tribunal. The Japanese Minister is anxious to induce China to withdraw the despatch. I believe that every independent observer in Peking approves this action on the part of China. Since December 27 negotiations have been in progress, but there is no prospect of a settlement. The cases are six in number:—1. The Pa-ku-mann Railway question, which intimately concerns British interests. 2. The refusal of Japan to permit China to extend the Northern Chinese Railway into Mukden City. 3. and 4. The questions of the colleries. 5. The question of the extension of a branch railway into Newchwang. 6. The question of Chien-tao, which, next to the Pa-ku-mann Railway, is the most important of all.

The dispute about Chien-tao is twofold—a question of territory and a question of jurisdiction. Japan claims that this large territory in Manchuria, nearly as large or as large as an ordinary province, though long occupied by China, is really Korean territory, and was illegally acquired by China. The Chinese claim that they have indisputable evidence of right of possession, and declare that their claim was considered tenable by the recent Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi. Even if she were willing to recognize China's sovereignty over this territory, Japan claims a right of jurisdiction over its Korean inhabitants, who outnumber by five to one the Chinese inhabitants. Naturally, being Koreans, they are entitled to Japanese protection, but China can produce sufficient evidence as to indisputable evidence that the Koreans only received a right to occupy land in this Chinese territory on surrendering their Korean nationality, becoming naturalized as Chinese subjects, adopting Chinese dress and Chinese customs, and rendering themselves amenable to Chinese law and jurisdiction. Such is the dispute. China is willing to compromise in this way: She is willing to open in the disputed territory five or six international trade marts where foreign Consuls can be stationed. She is willing to recognize Japanese Consular jurisdiction over Koreans who subsequently settle in these trade marts or travel as Koreans in the Chien-tao territory, but cannot surrender her jurisdiction over Korean settlers who, by virtue of the consent of the then King of Korea, came to reside in this territory and adopted Chinese nationality. She will undertake to treat these people in no way differently from the Chinese, and will listen to any complaints from the Japanese Consuls should there be any departure from this treatment.

It is important that China should propose to submit this and the other Manchurian questions to the Hague tribunal, and it is difficult to imagine how Japan can decline the proposal.

THE USES OF ADVERTISING.

We published in our last *Financial Supplement* an article on the advertising agent which made it clear that there is not only far more art than also reason in advertising, than is generally supposed. There is a common idea that any rubbish can be sold by lavish advertisement; but experience proves that only a good article can be advertised with permanent success, at least where the article advertised has to compete with other good articles, and where the advertiser is appealing to the rational wants of the public. There are cases, of course, in which advertisers do not appeal to rational wants, but to superstition, or ignorance, or greed, and in these cases they only compete with other suppliers of commodities as worthless as their own. Advertisements of this kind are mere temptations, and the law might perhaps do more to check them than it does. But it is difficult for the law to protect a fool from his own folly. There are some people who will put their trust in fortune-tellers and fortune-makers; and so long as they exist, there will always be rogues ready to indulge them in their follies for a consideration. There have been cases in which remedies, useless or even harmful, have got on an enormous scale through advertisement; but here, again, an appeal was made to the public's credulity, for there are many people, who ought to know better, who are quite irrational about such things and who are always ready to believe the inordinate promises of a quack. These are instances of the abuse of advertising and they occur because there are people who want worthless things. They do not affect the question of the usefulness of advertising for the much larger public which only wants things of real value.

No doubt advertising is in itself unproductive. It is not making things, but talks about things that are made. But in all kinds of societies, in which there is any exchange of commerce whatsoever, there is sure to be a great deal of such talk. If twenty people were cast away on a desert island, and if they got so far in the way of commerce as to exchange the products of their labour with each other they would spend none of their energy in advertising, but they would probably spend a good deal of it in bargaining, which is just as unproductive. We know from observation and experience how much bargaining there is in the commerce of simple communities, and even in this country, when an article of uncertain value is to be bought, such as a horse, or a work of art, or a curio, there is pretty sure to be a certain amount of bargaining over it. When the price of things becomes fixed owing to the competition of many producers, bargaining ceases and advertising takes its place. For the aim of the producer is no longer to make the consumer pay a certain price, but to induce him to choose his article rather than another. We are aware of the energy used in advertising, but the energy used in bargaining because when the bargaining is over it leaves no trace, and because only time and money is spent in it; whereas enormous sums of money go in advertising, and the results catch the eye at every turn. But we have no reason to believe that there is more waste of energy in advertising in a community like our own than there is in the endless bargaining of simpler communities. Indeed, there is this to be said for advertising, that it saves the energy of the buyer if it consumes some of that of the seller, whereas bargaining exhausts both.

There is one result of the modern development of advertising which is certainly good and which at the same time has brought back some of the conditions of an earlier and simpler age of commerce. A little while ago the buyers of a number of staple products seldom knew who were the producers of them. Now in many cases the producers use advertisement to connect themselves with their own particular products. By doing this they connect themselves to the production of a good article, for it is obvious that advertisement which connects the producer with worthless products would do him more harm than good. If his name were well known in connection with some article which the public had tried and found wanting they would fight shy of other articles produced by him. His only remedy in that case would be to give up advertising altogether and to produce anonymously. In that case he would be at a double disadvantage in competing with the advertising producers of good articles. We are told, and we can well believe it, that lying advertisements do not pay in the long run, and that the best modern advertising has the publication of facts for its basis. Lying advertisement is based upon the notion that buyers have short memories, and since all advertisement is to some extent an appeal to the memory of the public, there is a dangerous inconsistency in that notion. No doubt the lavish use of lying advertisement might force the sale of a worthless article; but the public would be likely to find out that they had been deceived before the article had begun to pay for the advertisement. Experience shows that advertising must itself be long sustained if it is to pay, and that implies a long-sustained sale of the article advertised. There cannot be such a sale where the article is worthless and where it has to compete with articles that are not worthless. The advertising of a worthless article will after a time only remind the public not to buy it. Advertising is still a new art, and no doubt a good deal of energy and money have been wasted in mistaken experiments, but it has its principles and we are oversteering its advantages, for it has, as we have tried to show, a rational basis, and its proper purpose is to tell the public where they can get what they want.—*The Times*.

THE STRINGENCY AT TIENTSIN.

OFFER OF HELP BY THE VICEBOY.

A Peking telegram to the N.C. Daily News, says:—It is reported that the Viceroy Yuan Shu-hen, of Chihli, has offered to advance Tls. 1,000,000 to relieve the stringency of the money-market at Tientsin, provided that the banks and traders concerned will offer reasonable conditions. Neither the Government nor the Diplomatic Body is prepared to entertain the proposals recently put forward by the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, and supported by the German Minister, for the repayment of the traders' losses by a Government loan.

MR. GERSHOM STEWART ON THE NAVAL CRISIS.

Mr. Gershom Stewart (prospective Conservative candidate for Wirral) speaking at Chester last month said:—Germany had leaped to the conclusion that now was the opportunity to equal our fighting ships, because all other ships being considered as fighting units, we started with an advantage of only one Dreadnought. The condition of Germany tended to make the risk of invasion greater, because her great military caste dreaded being submerged by Socialism, and plainly might get a tremendous loss of life by a great act of successful aggression.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

In compliance with a requisition, duly signed by at least 25 Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, a special meeting of the Institute was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, "to consider the revision of the constitution of the Institute with special reference to making the council more representative." Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith presided, and there was a large attendance, which included Sir Albert Hime, Sir Henry Bulwer, Major-General Sir Henry Green, Sir Frederick Young, Dr. G. R. Parker, Dr. A. P. Hillier, Mr. F. H. Dainger, Sir Walter Peace, Major-General Sir Ronald Lane, Sir Westby B. Percival, Colonel Sir Charles M. Watson, the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Sir Lewis Tupper, Sir Arthur Douglas, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran (secretary).

The Chairman, in the course of a few opening remarks, said that the secretary had received about 25 letters from members of the council who were unable to attend, and the majority of them were in favour of making some change in the method of electing the council.

Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun said that it was necessary to make it clear that those connected with the calling of the meeting had not the slightest desire to attack or reflect on the council as a body or the individuals of whom it was composed. The present condition of affairs was not the fault of the council but of the constitution of the Institute. The council was becoming a self-perpetuated body, and the Fellows had no opportunity of electing its members, while there was a lack of elasticity with regard to the appointment of vice-presidents. It was felt that the Institute was not sufficiently alive. He proposed (1) that a change should be made as regards the election of the council; (2) that non-resident Fellows should be eligible as vice-presidents; (3) that the chairman of the council should be elected annually; and (4) that there should be an alteration in the method of balloting. He moved:—"That the constitution of the Royal Colonial Institute be revised with special reference to making the council representative."

Mr. W. L. Grant seconded the motion. Sir Frederick Young said that as one of the original members of the council he was in favour of the proposal, but he thought they ought to give some little credit to those who had served the Institute for a long period.

After further discussion, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Dr. Parker, seconded by Dr. Hillier, a committee, consisting of three members of the council and three Fellows, was appointed to consider the present working of the Institute and to report to the council.

The following were the gentlemen appointed:—From the council, Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Sir Neville Lubbock, and Dr. Parker; from the meeting, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Ralph Bond.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CROWN COLONIES AND PREFERENCE.

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. Fell (Great Yarmouth, Opp.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether any of the Crown colonies gave any preference to goods from the United Kingdom; and, if not, why they did not give at any rate the minimum preference given by the self-governing colonies. Colonel Seely (Liverpool, Abercromby, Min.)—There has never been any question of preference to goods from the United Kingdom imported into the Crown colonies and protectorates. Their tariffs are arranged for revenue purposes, and there would be no reason for seeking to impose on them such preferential treatment as the Mother Country as in some instances has been accorded voluntarily by some self-governing dominions and colonies. The only self-governing dominions and colonies in South Africa, which must necessarily follow the regulations of the South African Customs Union, of which they are members.

Mr. Fell.—Is there any legal or Parliamentary difficulty why the Crown colonies should not fall into line?

Colonel Seely.—It is not a question of legal difficulty; but there has never been any question of imposing such arrangements upon them.

Sir G. (Glasgow, Opp.)—If a Crown colony offers preference with the Mother Country would the assent of the home Government have to be received in order to secure it?

Colonel Seely.—Certainly, Sir.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCK SCHEME.

A Bill promoted by the London and South-Western Railway Company, of which the principal feature is the construction of a graving dock at Southampton and a connecting railway in the district, has been considered by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, the Earl of Kintore presiding. In 1906 a line shorter than the one now proposed was authorised, but the new line, which would run from Elting to Millbrook, is preferred as obviating the sharpness of the curve involved in effecting a link with the docks. Sir Charles Owen, general manager of the London and South-Western Railway, stated that the proposed new line would provide a direct and continuous route for traffic on the Junction Railway to Bournemouth, which at present had to be worked into and out of Redbridge Station. It would also furnish an alternative route from London to Bournemouth, Weymouth, &c., and would obviate such congestion of traffic as occurred at the time of the South African War, when large numbers of troops were being conveyed to Southampton. The Committee agreed to the insertion of a clause protecting the salmon fishery on the River Test, owned by Captain Beaumont, from injury by the undertaking. It was stated that a provisional agreement had been entered into by the London and South-Western Railway Company to safeguard the interests of Lord St. Levan, who received rent from the Stonehouse Company in connection with a dock undertaking acquired by the promoters.

MR. CARNEGIE AND NAVAL EXPANSION.

Mr. Carnegie made a statement through the Peace Society of which he is president, outlining what he considers the easiest and most practical step to limit further naval expansion in the interests of international peace. His plan follows:—"Great Britain and the United States to agree as follows:—

"The United States will defend against attack the British possessions upon the Atlantic, including the islands in the south; Great Britain will defend against attack the American coast upon the Pacific, together with Hawaii and the Philippines. This agreement to terminate at the end of notice given by either party."

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[36]

"HOW I WENT TO COURT."

AMERICAN MAYOR'S NAIVE LECTURE. American ladies ambitions of achieving social fame by means of presentation at the Court of St. James are frequent visitors at the Embassy in London. Their number is legion, and those of them who are successful become evermore objects of respectful envy to their fair competitors. Among the highly favoured ones is Mrs. John E. Ryburn, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia, who in a recent lecture on "How I Secured an Invitation to Court," fascinated the fashionable members of the Plastic Club, one of the numerous organisations of ladies in the Quaker city. Seated beside a large photograph of herself in Court costume, the mayonesse described how she first paid a visit to Mr. Carter, "the most delightful, genial, and urbane First Secretary of the London Embassy." The mayonesse added:—"Now, Mr. Carter," I said, "I don't wish to embarrass the Embassy, and I know the pressure brought to bear on you. If you cannot manage this season, perhaps I shall have better luck next. Mr. Carter looked at me a moment, and said, 'Mrs. Ryburn, if all women talked as you do, running this Embassy would be smooth sailing. Go right away and order the dress; for your name will be down for the next Court.'"

Mrs. Ryburn, after explaining the prestige enjoyed abroad by the wife of the chief of the executive of Philadelphia, gave a thrilling account of visits to her shoemaker, hairdresser, and dressmaker. "The beautiful arrived, and I refused," the mayonesse narrated, "to carry a bouquet, for I felt both hands must be free to take care of the long, heavy gown, the Court train of which trailed four yards on the floor. I wanted to acquit myself creditably and stay on my feet. All the employees at my hotel, from the proprietor down to the lowest scullery-maid, lined up on either side to see my fine feathers and wish me good luck."

"At last I reached the palace. My turn came early, while the King and Queen were not tired and were still able to take notice and smile. "We had previously rehearsed the entire ceremony many times at the houses of Mr. Carter and Captain Cloman, the Military Attaché, with sheets pinned on my shoulders. 'Keep your eye on that strip of red carpet, and don't forget to bow to the Queen,' were the chief points in the lessons I learned. "I am not often subjugated, but when my train was taken by four men to spread out, and the Lord Chamberlain shouted, 'Mrs. Ryburn, from Philadelphia, presented by the American Ambassador,' and then someone gave me a shove and whispered in my ear, 'Now go, my heart did thump. However, we must have acquitted ourselves creditably, for when Mr. Carter met us at the exit door he was radiant.'"

LIFE'S GARDEN.

SIR OLIVER RODGE TELLS WHY THERE WAS A FALL.

Questions more vast have rarely been clothed in simpler more simple than those used by Sir Oliver Lodge last month, when he spoke at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, on "Life and its Meaning."

"The human race was low in its origin; it is not very high even now," he said. "The high race is only just beginning; and it is in the lowliness of our ancestry that I discern a message of hope. "But there was the Fall, and the Fall was a consequence of the rise in the scale of existence, just as to fall off a scaffold one has first to go up it. The race rose out of a state of innocence—a state in which the animals are."

"We could not have conscience and free will without the power to go wrong, and the power to go wrong practically means going wrong. That was the Fall. The potentiality was the rise, the actuality was the Fall. "Why should the human race have been permitted to go wrong? Because they were men, and not machines; because their responsibility had to be a real responsibility. We are fragments, chips of divinity, in so far as we have this power of really choosing one thing or the other."

"Evil is a blight on the best. A disease is merely a parasitic organism out of place—where it is not wanted. There are no weeds in botany; but in gardening, given bad surroundings, they will grow."

"It is said I have asserted that sin is non-existent. I have never said that. It is necessary to discriminate between evil and sin. Sin means the choosing of evil rather than good by a creature. It means seeing the better and choosing the worse. "People cannot enjoy life when their fellows are living in slums. We should prepare the way for the wholesome development of the creatures that are born, and give them scope and opportunity, as we do for plants in a garden."

ENTERTAINMENT

HUGH J. WARD'S
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INCLUDING: MISS GRACE PALOTTA.

FARE WELL
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TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), APRIL 19TH,

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO."

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), APRIL 20TH,

"BROWN'S IN TOWN."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21ST,

"VIVIAN'S PAPAS."

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND,

"THE PRIMA DONNA."

FRIDAY, APRIL 23RD,

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

BOX PLANS AT S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

SEATS MUST BE PAID FOR AT THE TIME OF BOOKING.

THE WORLD'S SENSATION.

THE

SALOME DANCE

As performed at the PALACE THEATRE, LONDON, will be given at the end of every performance

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A PROMISING INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL.—EARTH-QUAKE NOTE.—THE LATEST ELEMENT—BRITAIN'S FOREST PROJECT—CASTOR OIL TABLETS—WORLD FRAGMENTS FROM SPACE—POWDERED EGGS—AN INGENUOUS VENTILATOR—ELECTRIC TEST FOR WHEAT.

Bakelite, the remarkable new material described by Dr. L. H. Baekeland to the American Chemical Society, seems to be adapted to many important applications. It is obtained from a polymerization of phenol alcohol and formaldehyde, and the initial product may be either liquid, pasty, or solid and brittle, each form rapidly changing under suitable temperature into the final hard, strong and resisting substance. The material has some of the chief characteristics of amber, vulcanite and celluloid. But it is claimed to be practically infusible and insoluble, unaffected by chemicals, and harder than celluloid or hard rubber. It can be molded into billiard balls or fancy articles in three minutes, has advantages as an electric insulator, and is adapted for various engineering purposes. The diversity of the uses to which it may be put has been illustrated by employing it for a grinding stone and for a self-lubricating bearing that run dry many hours at high speed without overheating. It has interesting possibilities as a wood preservative, giving extraordinary finish to hard wood, and so impregnating soft wood, like cheap poplar, that it becomes as hard as ebony and absolutely proof against rot.

Mist and rain so often follow great earthquakes, like that of Messina, that it is thought there must be some connection, and Prof. Milne has suggested that the shock, transmitted to the air, may cause the condensation of water vapor. Comparing the magnitude of earthquakes by the area shaken, it is found that the Messina shock affected not more than 95,000 square miles, while that of California in 1906 was felt over 372,500 square miles, and that in India in 1897 shook up 1,750,000 square miles.

Nipponium, the new element of M. Ogawa of the University of Tokio, has a probable atomic weight of 100, placing it between molybdenum and ruthenium. It is found in the minerals thorite, reinitite and molybdenite.

Briefly stated, the second report of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion and Afforestation makes estimates on two plans for converting the rough mountain land of Great Britain into productive forest. About 9,000,000 acres, of small present value, are found to be suitable for tree growth (with several million acres more in Ireland), and one scheme is to plant the 9,000,000 acres at the rate of 150,000 acres annually for 60 years a third of the area to be worked on a 40 years rotation, and two-thirds on an 80 years rotation. At the end of the rotation the value of the States property would be £562,075,000, or £106,993,000 in excess of the cost, while the annual income, deducting 3 per cent. compound interest on the initial capital, would be £17,411,000. The alternative plan is to plant 6,000,000 acres with trees at the rate of 75,000 acres yearly for 80 years, and the expectation is that at the end of the time the value would reach £320,000,000 or £60,944,000 above the cost, and that the annual return thereafter would be £10,000,000. The larger scheme would provide work for 18,000 labourers during the planting season, while the estimation of other industries would further reduce the ranks of the unemployed.

The conversion into palatable tablets of castor oil, cod liver oil and like terrors of the afflicted is a new triumph of the German chemist. The attempts hitherto made to change medicinal oils into dry powder with magnesium oxide, condensed skimmed milk or other substances have failed in practice, but it is claimed that the latest process "homogenizes" fresh skimmed milk or cream with the oil, producing an artificial milk or cream that can be evaporated to dryness and powdered as well as made into tablets. The "oil milk" it is further affirmed, cannot be distinguished from natural milk or cream.

The average number of meteors or shooting stars visible with the naked eye at a given place is found by G. A. Russell, a British astronomer, to be about 87 per hour, and it is estimated that on the entire surface of the earth about 20,000,000 daily must fall. A column of space corresponding to the size of the earth must contain about 32,000, with an average separation of about 200 miles. [This world dust is concentrated somewhat in streams or spots in space, at least 100 radiant points—or points where many meteors originate—having been recognized.

The advantages of the powdered milk produced by the Ekenberg process have suggested that desiccated eggs might also prove very convenient and useful. The process of making egg powder seems to have been developed in Australia. In a dark room the eggs are carried on a perforated rolling table over a bright light, when the dirty and defective ones can be picked out, and the sound ones pass to a centrifugal separator, where the shells are broken and the liquid is led to a tank. A chamber below the tank—heated to about 125 deg. F.—has a series of large cylinders revolving once in one to three minutes. The egg liquid flows from the tank into troughs below the cylinders, and as each cylinder revolves it takes up a thin layer of the liquid, which quickly dries, so that another layer is added at the next revolution. After reaching suitable thickness, the coating is removed and ground. Only the water of the original eggs is lost, and it is claimed that the powder will keep for years.

A novel but simple device for ventilating care, factories and houses has been devised by H. T. Minnett, of London. In a panel of glass or sheet metal, a large number of bosses are stamped, each boss being perforated by a hole about a

quarter of an inch in diameter. The panel is mounted in a wall or window, and if the bosses project outward the wind causes a distinct current of air outward through the holes, but if the panel is reversed the current passes inward. The action is still the same whether the wind blows directly against the panel, or across it.

The grain-testing method of Lyman J. Briggs, of the United States Bureau of plant industry, is claimed to determine the moisture in large masses of grain within 3 per cent. and supplies accurate information of the condition of grain in elevators. An electric current is passed through the mass between electrodes on opposite sides, the resistance—with due allowance for temperature—giving the desired indications. The experiments, so far confined to one kind of grain, show that the electrical resistance of wheat containing 13 per cent. of moisture is 50 times that of wheat containing 15 per cent.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich George & Co. in their weekly share list, dated 17th April, state:—Our market has ruled very firm for most of the week, and a fair business has been transacted in a variety of securities, the feature of the week being a rapid rise in Indo-Chinese and Lunkrats. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 1s. 3d., while the rates on Shanghai are 1s. 7d. for Bank T/T, and 1s. 7d. for three days' sight Private Bill, the three days' sight Private Draft rate in Shanghai on this being 1s. 7d. 1/2. The Bank of England's rate of discount is 2 1/2 per cent., and the private market rate of discount is 1 1/2 per cent.

BANK SHARES.—Fair quantities of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares sold at \$920 to \$930 and more shares are wanted; Shanghai quotes sales at \$960 with an exchange of 1s. 7d. and the London rate has advanced to £88 10s. Nationals are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions have weakened to sales and sellers at \$840, while China Traders are unchanged. North China have enquiries at 1s. 10s. and Yangtze are in demand at 2 1/2. Cantons sold at \$187 1/2.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong are in demand at \$330, while Chinas sold and are wanted at \$104.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships, after a sale at \$29 1/2, can be placed now at \$30. Indo-Chinese sold in the early part of the week at \$61 1/2, but a rise in the north to 1s. 5d. caused rates here to follow, and there are buyers now at \$7 (def. and pref. combined), and possibly a slightly higher rate might be paid. London quotes \$4 for preference and \$2 for deferred shares. China and Manilla have been done at \$10, and there are buyers now at \$11. Douglas and Star Forries are unchanged. Shell Transports are vainly sought after at 5s., although the London quotation, as wired by Reuters, is 5s. 5s. Union Waterboats sold at \$10, and are wanted now at \$10 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sellers at \$137 1/2, and Luzons at \$16.

MINING SHARES.—Charbonnages have improved to \$610 buyers. Raubers are firm at \$8, and Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares have buyers at 1s. 18.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after sales at \$80, \$80 1/2, \$80 and \$79, close quiet at \$80. Shanghai Docks have gone back to sales at 1s. 8d. in Shanghai. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves sold \$51, \$51 1/2, and \$50, and are quiet at the lower rate. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves, after advancing to 1s. 16, close with buyers at 1s. 16 1/2. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without sales.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—A few Hongkong Lands sold at \$97, and some Kowloon Lands at \$30. West points sold and have sellers at \$44. Hongkong Hotels are in request at \$84. Humphreys fetched \$8 1/2. Shanghai Lands are quoted 1s. 11 1/2.

COTTON MILLS.—Shanghai quotations are: Evos 1s. 11 1/2, Internationals 1s. 9 1/2, Lion Kung Mows 1s. 11 1/2, and Sooychees 1s. 4 1/2. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$9.

SCIENTIFIC MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—China Light and Power are wanted at \$4 1/2. Hongkong Electric sold and have buyers at \$19 1/2. Bell's Asbestos sold \$10, and have buyers at \$19 1/2. Dairy Farms are in demand at \$14 1/2. Cements sold \$8 1/2, and \$8 1/2, and close with buyers at the lower figure. Ropes sold in fair quantities at \$24. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without transactions.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Borneo sold at \$11 1/2, and China Providents at \$9 1/2. Langkats jumped to 1s. 10 1/2. Landries have sellers at \$3 1/2. Watsons sold and are in request at \$9. In other stocks under this heading nothing has transpired, and rates are unchanged.

INDIA'S CURRENCY.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson, the Finance Member of the India Council, in the course of a speech on the Estimates said:—

I am not called upon to defend our currency policy against any attack upon its main features. Upon those, so far as I can judge from the speeches we have heard to-day, the Council is in virtual agreement. We may differ regarding the donation of our gold or the pace at which it should accumulate but we are all agreed that a strong holding of gold is essential to our salvation. We may have divergent views about the most effective manner of supporting exchange, but we are all agreed regarding the importance of active intervention when it falls below specified points. We may not agree as to the effect of our currency on prices, but it is hardly suggested that we should re-open the debate. Such being the position as regards the cardinal points of our policy, I cannot say that any good purpose would be served by holding a formal enquiry into currency matters generally. The need for such an enquiry has been eloquently urged by the Hon. Mr. Agar and I am aware that suggestions for a new Currency Commission have been received from several Chambers of Commerce. We have had a good many Commissions lately and I am disposed to think that India in that respect deserves rest. Commissions are always expensive, not always conclusive, and the one thing that our currency policy requires is that it should be allowed to settle down into regular habits. Nor can I admit that our currency policy as based on the broad principle enunciated by Lord Herschell's Committee has departed so materially from its principles as to demand a fresh special investigation. Currency is a living organism and must adapt itself to changing circumstances. The changes in our policy have been adaptations rather than variations. Fault has been found for example with Government building up a silver reserve in India. That measure was justified by my predecessor on a previous occasion and calls for no further defence from me but the same complaint has been repeated to-day. I am afraid that the public memory in regard to public finance is sometimes short and in face of the scarcity of gold which is the prominent feature of our position to-day some of us are apt

to forget that the time has been and may come again when the scarcity of rupees constitutes an imminent danger. The comparatively small silver reserve of four millions was not attempted until we had accumulated 12 millions of gold and it was a pressing necessity at the time. In regard to the other diversion from our original policy for which we are frequently taken to task, namely, the appropriation of a part of our exchange profits for financial capital purposes, I do not think I can do more than refer our critics to the views of that strong Committee of financial and commercial experts upon whose advice this particular step was taken by the Secretary of State. I doubt whether another Currency Commission would dispense our silver reserve or add to the data upon which Sir James Mackay's Committee based their recommendations. I readily admit, however, that the events of 1907 and 1908 have thrown a vivid searchlight upon our currency and it is incumbent on us to see that the results are not lost sight of.

Turning from principles to practice I had very little to add to what the Council already knew regarding our action during the recent period of low exchange. There were two stages in that period, one prior to and the other subsequent to March 1908. The action taken by Government during the earlier stage has been vindicated by my predecessor, Sir Edward Baker, in his last financial statement, and again in his remarks to-day. The later stage has been one of steady perseverance on the lines already laid down. We have parted with our gold freely both in England and in India. We have kept exchange successfully up to a special point and we close the year with nine and a half millions in gold and gold securities and one and a half millions in the currency reserve. We are thus far from being defenceless in a further campaign against exchange should another year of adverse trade again force it upon us, a contingency which at present I hope we need not dwell upon. The result one of which we need be assured is that the gold standard reserve is not yet eight years old and this is the first occasion on which it has been put to the test. For the future I can only reiterate what I have said in the Financial Statement, that it is our clear duty to develop and strengthen our gold resources by every means in our power.

"A perfect beverage, combining
Strength, Purity and Solubility"—
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Refreshing and Invigorating
of all Cocoas.

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A Food of Great nutritive value which
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the
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The 'Allenburys' Foods.

The 'Allenburys' Milk Foods are the nearest approach to maternal milk that science has yet achieved. They provide, when used as directed, a complete diet for infants; promote vigorous health and growth; make firm flesh and strong bones; and are so graduated as to give the maximum quantity of nourishment the child is capable of digesting, according to age. Diarrhoea, digestive and stomach troubles are avoided when these foods are given, as by the method of manufacture, they are absolutely devoid of noxious germs, and therefore safer than, and superior to, cow's milk, especially in hot weather.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
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MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.
Special attention is invited to the fact that
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Company, and is now being worked on a
larger scale.
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AGENCIES—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
For Particulars apply to
H. OISHI, Manager,
No. 2, Peking Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [716]

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APENTA
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
For continuous use by the Gouty, the
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GOLD MEDAL,
St. Louis, 1904.
DOSE:—A Wineglassful in the morning
before breakfast. [607-1]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

PER CASE \$1 15
THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF DUNDEE AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1853

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Let your Printing, Paper and Ink be as
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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLE	PALMA About 21st April	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SOMALI About 24th April	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA About 29th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE Noon, 1st May	See Special of Call.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 19th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 20th April, 3 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, TSINGTAU and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 22nd April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 23rd April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"CHENAN"	On 25th April, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 27th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAN"	On 29th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 2nd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 14th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

The Sunday Morning Sailings carry Passengers and H.M. Mails to connect with Siberian Mail to Europe.

FARE INCLUDING WINE \$40 SINGLE and \$70 RETURN.

Telephone 36.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, ("CHOSHUN MARU")	Capt. T. SURUGA	TUESDAY, 20th April, 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 14th April, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Wedday, 21st April, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	Wedday, 21st April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 22nd April, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 23rd April, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 27th April, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 30th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wedday, 19th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

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HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOI & TUESDAY, 20th April, at Noon.	
"HATTAN"	SWATOW, AMOI & FRIDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.	

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports, and all Persian Service "to Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. AMBRIA	20th April
For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. NICOMEDIA	28th April
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	S.S. BRISGAVIA	3rd May
For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. SILESA	19th May
For ANTWERP & HAMBURG:	S.S. LIBERIA	About Middle of May
For ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. BELGRAVIA	About Beg. of June

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:		
S.S. SCANDIA	27th	April
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	10th	May
S.S. SEGOVIA	17th	May
S.S. ISTRIA	29th	May

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CANTON"	Middle of April.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPEHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 23rd April.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—
EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9000-TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May
KITANO MARU	(Capt. F. F. COPE)	About Wed. 2nd June
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 30th June
KAMO MARU	(Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wed. 28th July

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU	6169	WED'DAY, 23rd April at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SAKI MARU	HAKATA MARU	6161	WED'DAY, 12th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SAKI MARU	SAKI MARU	6444	TUESDAY, 27th April, at Noon
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	5068	TUESDAY, 11th May, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 14th May, at Noon
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 11th June, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	HIRANO MARU	9000	THURSDAY, 22nd April, P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	YETOROFU MARU	3949	SUNDAY, 25th April, at Daylight
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MOYORI MARU	3265	SATURDAY, 1st May, at Daylight
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	6227	WED'DAY, 5th May, at Daylight
	NIKKO MARU	5539	WED'DAY, 12th May, at Noon

* Calling at Shimidzu.
* Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
* Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers, Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 24th April, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 1st May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAPAN	Second half of April	JAVA	Second half of April
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of April	JAVA	Second half of April
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of April	JAVA	Second half of April
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half of May	JAVA	First half of May
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of May	JAPAN	First half of May
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of May	SHANGHAI	First half of May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1909.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail June 1st, 1909.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5000 "	August—1909
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 "	October—1909.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000 "	Dec.—1909.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1909.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanchnghua), in connection with Siberian Express train at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 3 hour from Tashichiao Junction.

FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatan Junction.

ANTUNG-HAIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "Kobe Maru" (2877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add. "YAMATO").

At DAIREN (DALNY), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENG TZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

TICKETS AGENTS in the FAR EAST and EUROPE: Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

STEAM COAL

FUSHUN COLLIERIES—Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yingkou, &c. Fresh stock always on hand.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANTSU." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., AI, and Lieber's.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office: 14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	AGENTS.
CATHERINE APCAR, British str., 1730, G. F. Hudson, 9th April—Calcutta and Straits	Butterfield & Swire.
24th Mar., General—David Sassoon & Co.	
CHIEHI, British str., 1142, J. W. Warrack, 3rd April—Hollow 2nd April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
EMBERS of CHINA, British str., 3046, B. Ashbald, P.N.R., 16th April—Vancouver, B.C., 25th March, Mails and General—C.P.R. Co.	
FATANG, British str., 1410, Malkin, 15th April—Saigon 9th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
KIOESHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 4687, Arakawa, 14th April—Bombay and Singapore 7th April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
KIUKIANG, British str., 1422, Robertson, 11th April—Wuhu 6th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
KYED, Norwegian str., 910, Haller, 15th April—Newchwang 5th and Dalny 7th April, Beans—Agard, Thoresen & Co.	
KONSHANG, German str., 1292, C. Roselaky, 11th April—Bangkok 5th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
KUICHOW, British str., 1215, G. Hooker, 15th April—Chefoo 6th and Weihaiwei 8th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
LOONGSANG, British str., 1092, S. J. Payne, 15th April—Manila 10th April, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951, Pedersen, 13th April—Newchwang 3rd and Chefoo 7th April, General—Jensen & Co.	
NANCHANG, British str., 1012, G. I. Spink, 15th April—Newchwang 8th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3452, W. E. Filmer, 16th April—San Francisco 19th March, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	
PERANANG, German str., 1021, F. v. Mongel, 13th April—Bangkok 6th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
PITSATULOK, German str., 1264, Reimers, 11th April—Bangkok and Swatow 10th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
PONGROG, German str., 998, W. Bielefeld, 12th April—Bangkok 5th April, Rice—D.L.	
SAMBES, German str., 998, Pedersen, 16th April—Bangkok 9th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
TEAN, British str., 1346, Outerbridge, 17th April—Manila 13th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1340, G. Edwards, 11th April—Saigon 10th April, Rice and General—Chinese.	
TJILWONG, Dutch str., 3061, W. Jurriaans, 6th April—Moji 31st March, Coal—Java-China-Japan Lijn.	
WAKAMATSU MARU, Jap. str., 1722, Sikawa, 16th April—Wakamatsu 10th April, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.	
WONGOF, German str., 1115, Reher, 15th April—Bangkok 6th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
Y. SONTVA, American str., 585, Gaiarschen, 13th April—Manila 10th April, Sugar—Chinese.	

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